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TITLE

STRIP, A DATA DISPLAY AND ANALYSIS PROGRAM
FOR THE PDP-8, 8/1

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SOURCE LANGUAGE

DEC 2

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This program, using the PDP-8, high speed paper tape reader, and type 34 display, accepts paper tape data listings and displays the result on the display unit. Some elementary computations are made on the data and are also displayed. The program is deliberately designed to be open-ended, and most users will want to add features peculiar to their own problem. Almost all functions are carried out in subroutine form, and these subroutines can be called either from the keyboard or within another subroutine.

INTRODUCTION

At the Georgia Tech Nuclear Research Center there are in progress a number of small scale experiments, each involving several graduate students. All of these experiments use a data acquisition system which includes an on-line PDP-8. Our need is for a data processing system which will produce clearly interpretable results from the experiment in a relatively short period of time, since otherwise the apparatus may not be available for a repeat of the experiment.

Since most of the experiments take data as a function of some equal increments of an independent variable, a straightforward data display and reduction program has been devised for use with the type 34 display unit.

Two programming assumptions have been made:

- (1) While computers are relatively good at doing computations, they are singularly unimaginative in making decisions; while graduate students may be capable of doing the computations, they are singularly unwilling to do so.

Consequently, the present version of STRIP depends on the computer for almost all of the calculations, and the user for all of the decisions.

- (2) Any programming system which is to be used by several groups must be easily expanded in order to change and/or add functions to the original system. In the case of inexperienced programmers in particular, these changes and additions must be facilitated to the extent that the user can make the needed changes without spending a great deal of time learning the nuances of sophisticated assembly (PAL) language programming.

These considerations led to the development of STRIP, a PDP-8 program which produces a two-dimensional display with the independent (equal-increment) variable along the horizontal (X) axis, and the dependent variable along the vertical (Y) axis. Also included in the display is the result of some elementary numeric computations on the displayed data (i.e., the address of the maximum, its value, and the area under the displayed curve). These numbers can be used by the operator to determine parameters for later calculations.

In order to optimize data handling and display, two buffers are used. One contains the original data and the other data to be displayed. The display routine continuously circulates through the latter, refreshing the display at a rate of about 20 times a second.

In the current STRIP version the operator/user manipulates the parameters of a calculated Gaussian to fit his data. This is especially useful since many types of experimental data show such a Gaussian distribution, and the parametric form is desired for further data reduction. Since the fitting operation is accomplished by the user implicitly, the background does not have to be specified explicitly, simplifying the operation of obtaining the Gaussian parameters themselves.

Data Storage

The data for the program are stored in two buffers in the computer memory. The floating point data buffer contains each value of the original data stored in a 3 word floating decimal point format, as used by the standard Float Point Packages. These data are used as the basis for most of the computations, but are not disturbed by these computations (exceptions are the input routine "R" and the permanent Gaussian subtraction routine "#"). The display buffer is stored in a 10 bit one-word integer format, suitable for deposition into the Y axis register of the type 34 display unit. The display routine cycles through this buffer displaying each point in turn while incrementing the horizontal axis by the appropriate horizontal step size.

A feature of the display routines is that as the display buffer is "built" by making computations on the data in the floating point buffer, the result is normalized before conversion to the 10 bit integer which is stored in the display buffer. Thus the display always occupies the maximum vertical displacement on the screen. The routine that calculates the data display also normalizes the horizontal axis step size to make maximum use of the screen.

Keyboard Monitor

The keyboard monitor interprets the characters struck by the operator, and calls the corresponding subroutine from a table of starting addresses stored in page zero. The list of legal characters is expandable and terminated by a zero. The display routine is incorporated into the keyboard monitor flag test, such that the flag for the keyboard is tested after each loop through the display. The display is refreshed about 20 times a second (depending upon the number of points displayed). The most time-consuming operation of the display is the generation of the title, and a NOP can be inserted in the calling location for the titles subroutine, if desired.

The keyboard monitor presently recognizes a number of control characters which are listed as Table I. The functions are self-explanatory and the user will become familiar with them very quickly.

Usage

TABLE I

STRIP CONTROL KEYS

<u>KEY</u>	<u>FUNCTION</u>
L	Lower Boundary Marker
U	Upper Boundary Marker
C	Change to New Boundaries
F	Fetch Between Boundaries
D	Reset Boundaries
R	Read Input Data
S	Strip Trapezoid
J	Display Gaussian
G	Subtract Gaussian (display)
H	Get Gaussian Parameters
CTRL+	
BELL	Permanent Upper Boundary
CTRL+	
C	Return to Monitor (".")
#	Subtract Gaussian (data)

Let us assume that data has been entered into the data buffer (by using the R command), and that the shape of the observed peaks is a true Gaussian, obscured by noise. (See Figure 1). In order to begin with some reasonable values for the Gaussian parameters, let us narrow the limits by typing an:

L=+ 1 102

U=+ 160 150

C (See Figure 2)

Now we have narrowed the display to two peaks. Since the taller of the two peaks is the "MAX" on the display, and the endpoints of the display look as if they are on the flat portion of the background, we strike the "S" key. This causes the trapezoidal area between the zero reference and the value of the data at the abscissa of the end points to be subtracted from the data. (See Figure 3). Notice that the display is renormalized to fill the screen. The new "AREA" and "MAX" are valid for the subtracted display. Notice that nothing has been done to the data in the "data buffer" (as you can discover by striking the "F" key, returning the display to its previous result by again hitting "S"). Now enter the subroutine that gets the Gaussian parameters by striking the "H" key. The program types out (in floating point E format) the current Full Width Half Maximum, and waits for a new value, or some non-numeric character. The standard

deviation and the current value of the peak height are typed, and again the program waits for a new number. When the first non-numeric character is typed, the current value of the location of the peak (in units of channels, but not necessarily integer values of the channel number!) is typed and a new value accepted. When the next non-numeric character is typed, the area is computed and typed, and the program returns to the keyboard monitor. Note that there is no change in the display (See Figure 4).

In order to get some idea of the height of the right hand peak, set the L limit to 127 temporarily, and expand the display with the C key (See Figure 4). Since the display is 11077 high, the right hand peak seems to be about 8000. The full width half maximum should be about 8.5, and the peak occurs at 133. Now strike the H key and enter those parameters:

```
H
FWHM= +0.000000E+00 8.5  Sigma= +0.361162E+01
HEIGHT= +0.000000E+00 8000  AT +0.000000E+00 133
AREA= +0.724581E+05
```

In order to be able to observe the background, reset the L limit to 102. Now let's look at the Gaussian as it is generated in the program, by striking the J key. (See Figure 5). That seems to be pretty reasonable, so we subtract the curve in Figure 5 from that in Figure 2, and get Figure 6. The parameters entered seem to be good, but it might be possible to improve the "fit" if we moved the channel number .25 to the right.

```
H
FWHM= +0.850000E+01  SIGMA= +0.361162E+01
HEIGHT= +0.800000E+04  AT +0.133000E+03  133.25
AREA= +0.724581E+05
```

```
F
G      (See Figure 7)
```

That doesn't look as good as the previous result. Maybe the width needs to be changed.

```
H
FWHM= +0.850000E+01 9  SIGMA= +0.382407E+01
HEIGHT= +0.800000E+04  AT +0.133250E+03  133
AREA= +0.767203E+05
```

```
F
G      (See Figure 8)
```

That looks better, let's make it even wider now.

```
H
FWHM= +0.900000E+01 9.5  SIGMA= +0.403652E+01
HEIGHT= +0.800000E+04  AT +0.133000E+03
AREA= +0.809826E+05
```

```
F
G      (See Figure 9)
```


Much better. We are pretty close to the trees, so we can examine the forest better from a distance. To get the original full screen display, strike the D key.

D
G (See Figure 10)

From this viewpoint, it is obvious that the peak is a little too tall. Let's try 8500 for the HEIGHT parameter.

H
FWHM= +0.950000E+01 SIGMA= +0.403652E+01
HEIGHT= +0.800000E+04 8500 AT +0.133000E+03
AREA= +0.860440E+05

F
G (See Figure 11)

That's just a hair too much; try 8400.

H
FWHM= +0.950000E+01 SIGMA= +0.403652E+01
HEIGHT= +0.850000E+04 8400 AT +0.133000E+03
AREA= +0.850317E+05

F
G (See Figure 12)

That's pretty good. Perhaps you could better the "fit" by spending more time adjusting the parameters, but the improvement in the results would probably not warrant the effort. The differences in the last several moves are on the order of a few percent, and with data of this type, it probably isn't possible to do much better than that without using some sort of least squares technique.

Modification of STRIP

Let us suppose that a user has a requirement for a special routine to subtract a known background run from the current data field. Specifications for the subroutine might be:

Obtain a normalization factor from the operator/user and then read the data while point-by-point subtracting the product of the normalization factor times the input data from the resident spectrum and leaving the result in the resident spectrum.

The flow chart for this routine is Figure 13; the listing is Figure 14. The normalization factor is obtained by asking the operator for that number. The input routine is set up for reading from the high speed paper tape reader by depositing zero in location 56, then the DO pseudo-operation is used to call the initialization routine for the loop, after which the GET routine is used to get a number from the paper tape reader. The short computation in the floating point package substitutes the result of subtracting NORM times the just obtained number from the contents of the location pointed to by I1 (Location 105).

The CONT routine updates the pointers, and tests for the end of the loop. When the loop has been satisfied, the subroutine returns to the keyboard monitor for the next command (and restores location 56 to 7777 to enable keyboard input).

Notice that the program coding is relatively simple and that many functions are really calls to various subroutines, either in the Floating Point Package or the STRIP package.* One tricky point is that the user must be sure that the locations in the keyboard character and directory tables corresponds and do not interfere with other key-called functions active in the package. (See page 1 of the HULME routine* for additional keyboard called functions).

LOADING AND DEBUGGING USER-WRITTEN SUBROUTINES

The disc resident version of STRIP has some coding at 3600 which tests the switch register at load time and halts if SR=0. The user may now use the Middle of Core Loader (MOCL) at 3777, and/or the version of ODT (DEC-08-COCL-PA) at 1000. If ODT is to be used, the contents of location 445 (BASE2*) must be changed, since the display buffer will over write ODT (1000-1577) otherwise. Debugging is not usually hampered by moving the display buffer up into the end of the floating point buffer area, since a limited display field is acceptable when debugging. The arrangement is intentionally designed to put the MOCL loader and ODT in data areas which will be overwritten by data during the normal operation of STRIP, since these programs would presumably need to be used only at load time of STRIP.

The non-disc-resident versions of STRIP can use the standard binary (SA 7777) loader and ODT (1000-1577) in a similar manner.

Applications

STRIP has proved useful in a wide variety of applications in spite of the fact that it has been available for only 3-1/2 months.

Since the data input routine for STRIP is via the Floating Point Package (FPP), the input format has the restrictions mentioned in the FPP writeup. Since the FPP output format is compatible with the input to STRIP, it can be used to plot data generated in FORTRAN, CALCULATOR, or FOCAL, or any other program using the FPP for output. (A minor modification to the input routines will allow the program to be used in installations without the high speed paper tape reader).

Spooner, et al.^{1,2,3} use the disc resident version of STRIP for an almost on-line plotter (as well as for initial data reduction) for data from a neutron diffractometer data acquisition system. The facility for rapid turn-around and the availability of Polaroid camera pictures of the display have made a significant improvement in the operation of their diffractometers. For example, the data used as the subject of the example in this paper was taken from such an experiment. The central peak (see Figure 1) of the data is the result of poor collimation of the incident beam, and the availability of the display allowed the experimenters to correct this situation before using up more beam time (each point on the plot represents 10 minutes of neutron beam time!).

* A listing of STRIP and the Gaussian routine HULME is available from the author.

In another application, a study of filtration of particles through sand beds by Champlain, et al.⁴, has been made possible by STRIP. The volume of data acquired by the experimenter (about 500, 400 channel spectra) and the difficulties of dealing with the rather complicated background in this experiment were such that some mechanized data reduction scheme is required. Normal fitting techniques proved elusive because of the aforementioned difficult background situation.

The obvious use of STRIP is for reduction of data from Pulse Height Analysers. The saving in time of this method over hand methods of analysis has significantly improved the work done by a group doing neutron activation analysis. The "accuracy" of the results seems to compare favorably with tedious graphical methods usually involving centroid determination, and "block counting" integration methods. By use of the "#" key which permanently subtracts the currently defined Gaussian from the data buffer, it is possible to completely separate the peaks in a complicated spectrum from the background which may be quite complicated in shape also. In one case, the user was able to separate a small peak of 10% of the area of a large peak which was well up on the "skirt" of the large peak.

Conclusion

STRIP is a data display program that is easily used by the experimenter to examine and partially reduce his data. The reliance upon the judgement of the user in fitting operations make it very useful in situations where normal least squares techniques are unsatisfactory and the facility for expansion and change within the program make it possible for the program to "grow" toward solving the particular needs of a large number of widely different applications.

Bibliography

- Spooner, S., and Wrege, D. E.: "Production of Polarized Neutrons Using Neutron Optics", 1968 Annual Meeting, Georgia Academy of Science, April 26, 1968.
- Spooner, S., and Lynn, J. W.: "Neutron Diffraction Study of Ordering Phenomena in Magnetic Alloys", 1968 Annual Meeting, Georgia Academy of Science, April 26, 1968.
- Spooner, S., and Young, R. A.: "Neutron Diffraction Study of Tooth Enamel", to be published.
- Champlin, J.: "The Analysis of Wood by Neutron Activation", 1968 Annual Meeting, Georgia Academy of Science, April 26, 1968.

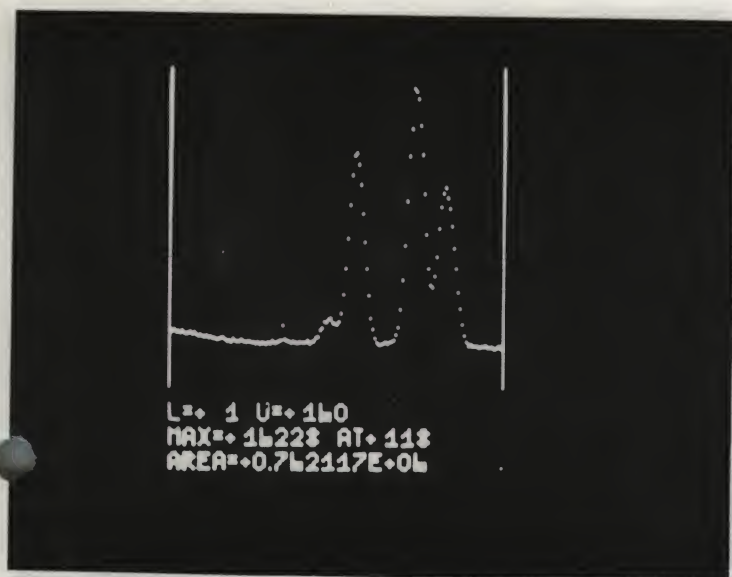


Figure 1

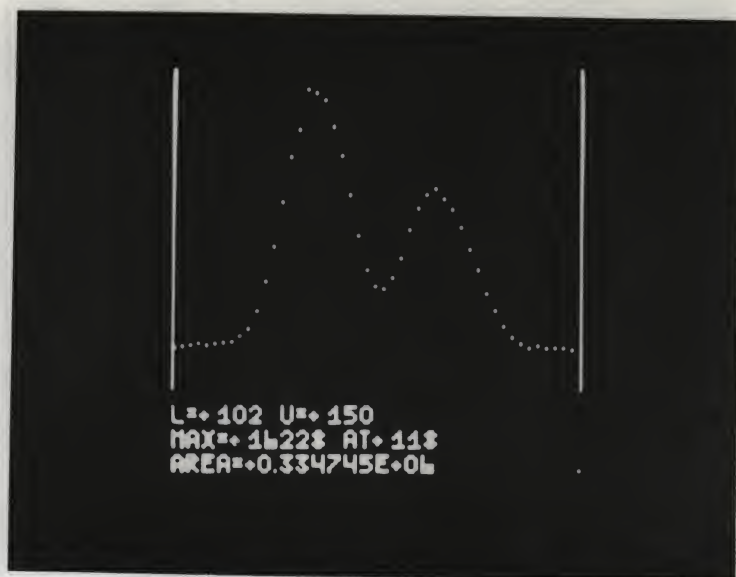


Figure 2

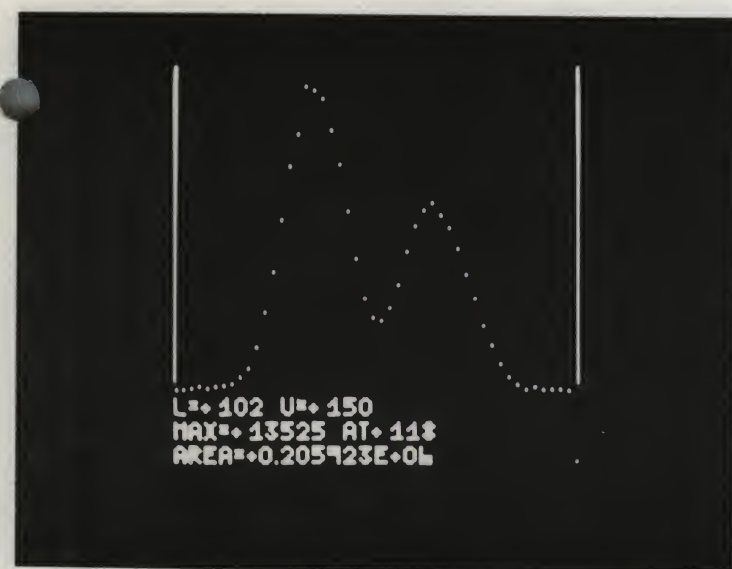


Figure 3

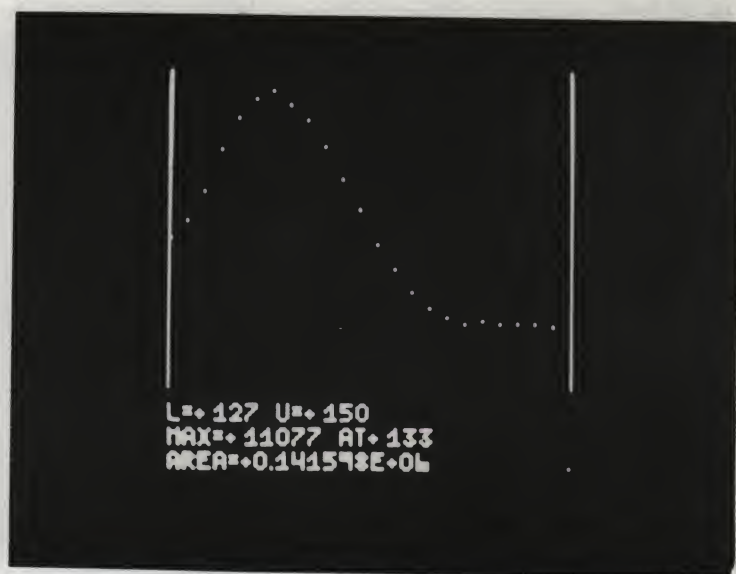


Figure 4

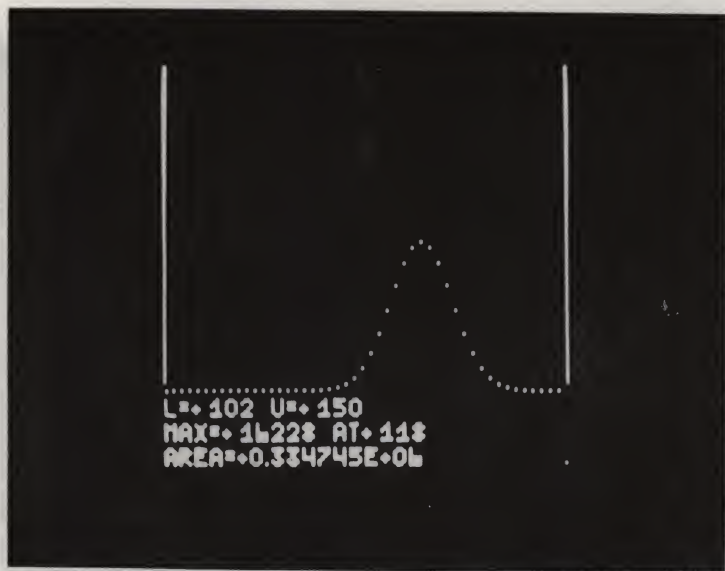


Figure 5

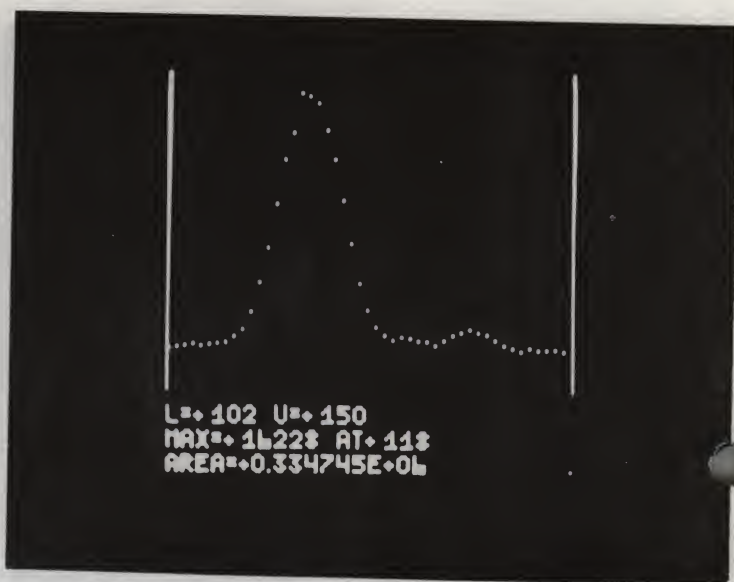


Figure 6

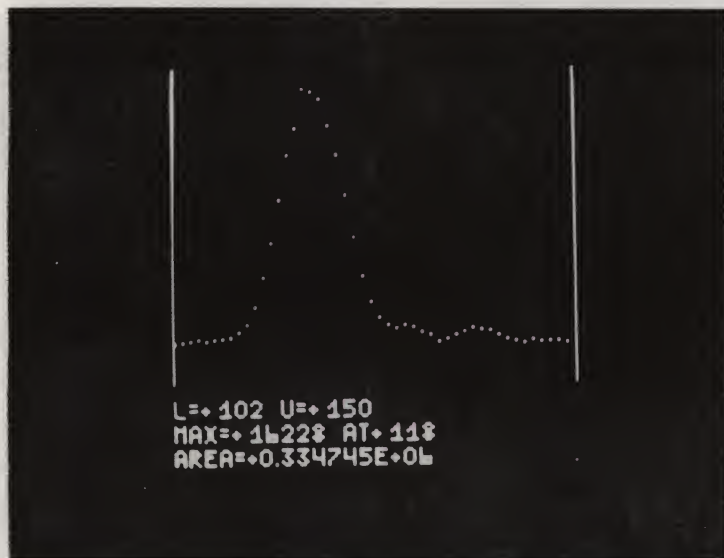


Figure 7

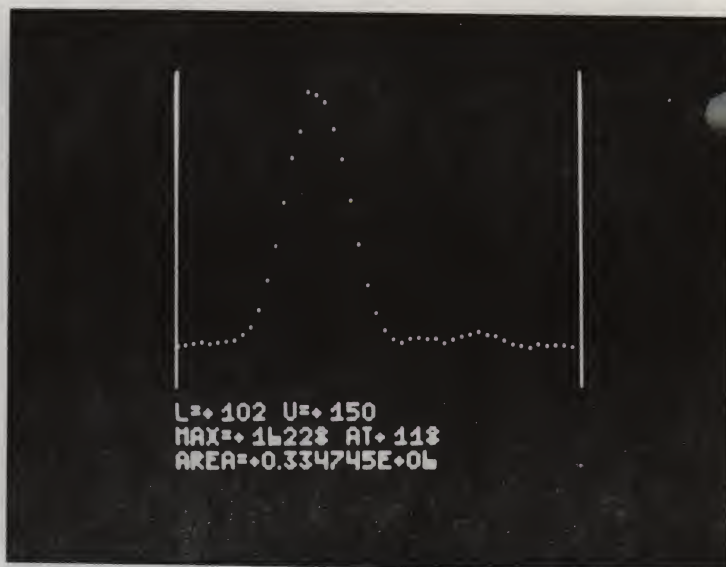


Figure 8

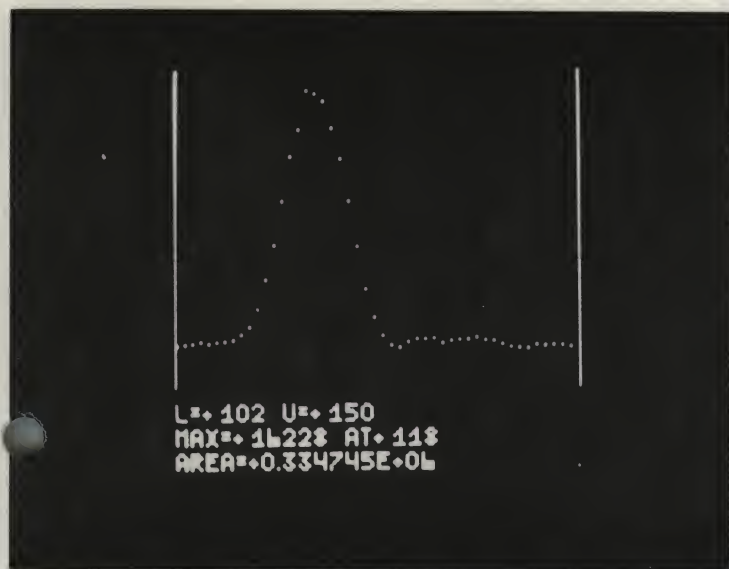


Figure 9

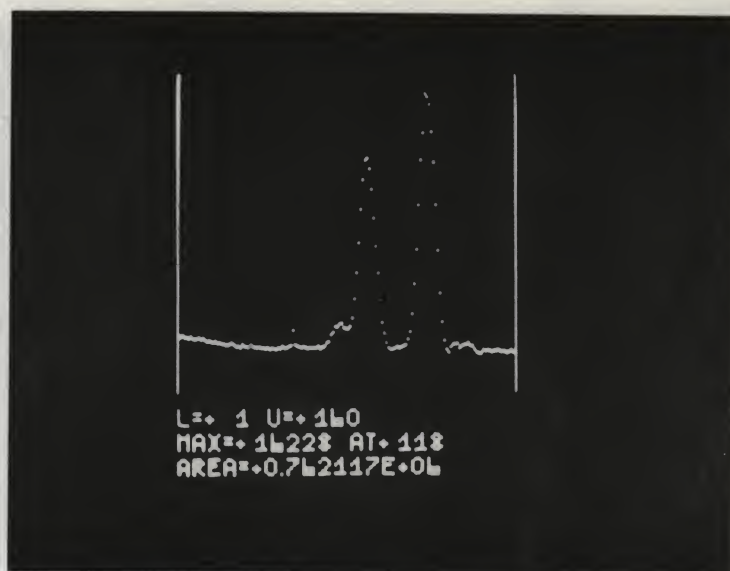


Figure 10

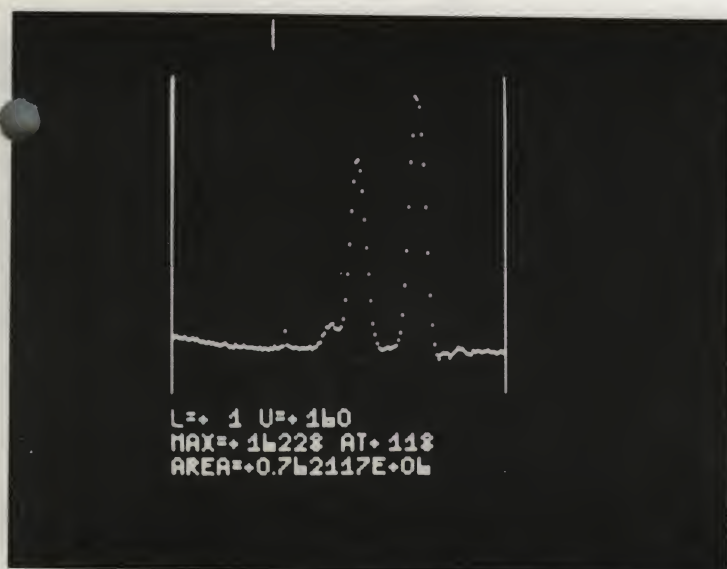


Figure 11

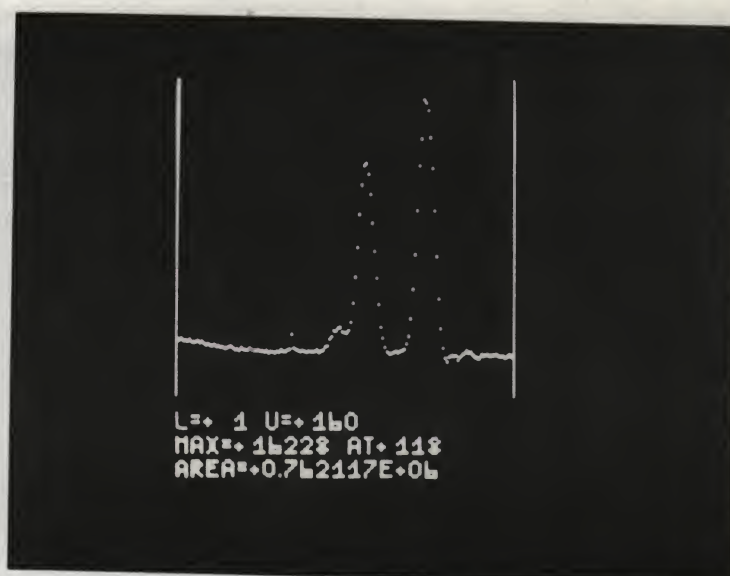


Figure 12

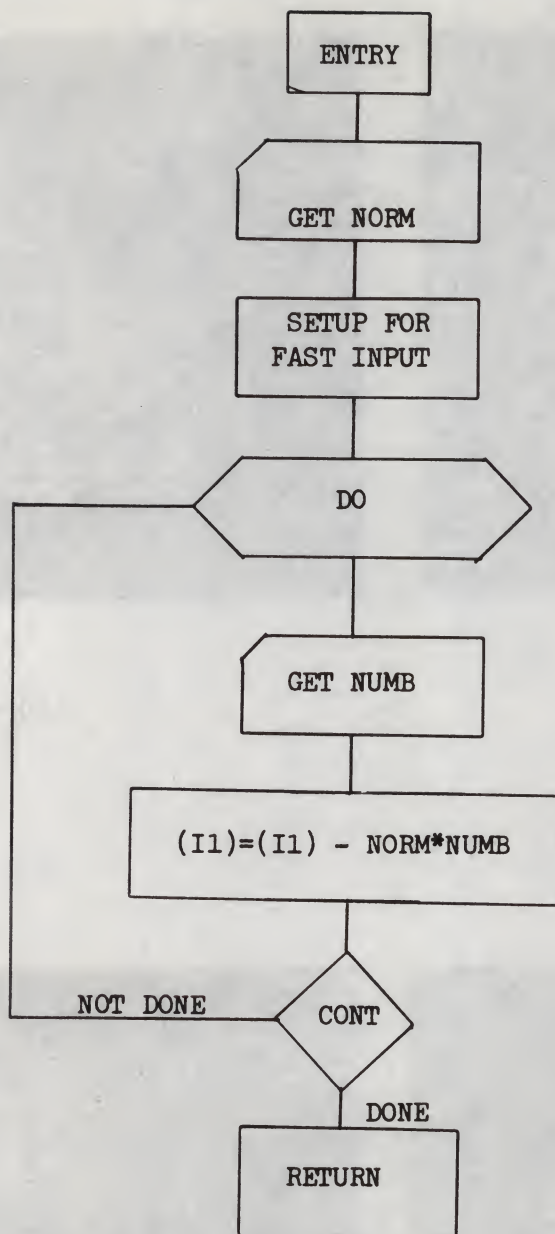


FIGURE 13

Figure 14

/SUBROUTINE TO SUBTRACT BACKGROUND SPECTRUM TIMES
 /OPERATOR-SUPPLIED NORMALIZATION FACTOR, FROM THE RESIDENT
 /SPECTRUM.
 /CALL WITH "W" KEY, AND SUPPLY NORMALIZATION FACTOR
 /AS ASKED FOR. FAST TAPE READER WILL THEN READ
 /BACKGROUND SPECTRUM WHILE SUBTRACTING NORMALIZED SP-
 /ECTRUM FROM EACH POINT

DO=JMS I 111
 CONT=JMS I 112
 FNTR=JMS I 7
 FNEG=10
 I1=105
 /SETUP TNIZE W KEY
 *267

0267 7451
 0270 0000

-327
 0

*154

0154 4100

W

/ENTRY IN DIRECTORY TABLE

*4100

W,

0

/BACKGROUND SUBTRACTION ROUTINE

4100 0000

4101 4726

JMS I CRLFP

/

4102 4727

JMS I MESSAG

/MESSAGE PRINTOUT ROUTINE

4103 1617

1617

/NO

4104 2215

2215

/RM

4105 7540

7540

/= SP

4106 0000

0

4107 4531

JMS I 131

/INPUT NORM

4110 4407

FNTR

/ENTER FLOATING POINT

4111 6330

FPUT NORM

/STASH FACTOR

4112 0000

FEXT

4113 3056

DCA 56

/56=0 IS FAST READER CONDITION

4114 4511

DO

4115 4531

JMS I 131

/INPUT A NUMBER

4116 4407

FNTR

4117 3330

FMPY NORM

4120 0010

FNEG

4121 1505

FADD I I I

4122 6505

FPUT I I I

/((I1)=(I1)-NORM*NUMBER

4123 0000

FEXT

4124 4512

CONT

4125 5700

JMP I W

4126 4170

CRLFP,

4170

/SEE LISTING

4127 4274

MESSAG,

4274

4130 0000

NORM,

0

4131 0000

0

4132 0000

0

CONT	4512
CRLFP	4126
DO	4511
FNEG	0010
FNTR	4407
II	0105
MESSAG	4127
NORM	4130
W	4100

LOADING STRIP ONTO THE DISC

There are 4 binary files on the distributed version of STRIP.

```
.LOAD  
*IN-R:,R:,R:,R:,  
*  
*  
*  
*  
OPT-2  
ST=  
↑↑↑↑↑↑↑↑↑↑  
zSAVE STRIP:0-777,1600-2177,3600,4200-7577;3600
```

The present version of STRIP callable from the disc has a small patch at 3600 to test the switches before execution, and halt if they are 0000. This can be used in conjunction with a binary loader in the page starting at 3600, to load user written subroutines over STRIP. ODT (1000) will fit in the "hole" at 1000-1577, but the user should change the contents of 445 (pointer to the beginning of the display buffer) before beginning execution of STRIP, since the display buffer will overwrite ODT (low) if this is not done.

Calling STRIP from the disc:

1. With disc monitor resident 7600-7777, set SR to 7600, press LOAD ADD, START
2. If halt before execution is desired, set SR to 0.
3. Type STRIP
4. Teleprinter will type a (totally meaningless) "?", and the display should show some data.

LOADING STRIP USING A NON-DISC SYSTEM

1. With Binary Loader in core, set SR to 7777, Press LOAD ADD
2. (Set switches for fast reader option if applicable).
3. Load paper tape into reader, turn it on.
4. Press START.
5. When tape stops, press CONT
6. When tape stops, press CONT
7. When tape stops, press CONT
8. When tape stops, set SR to 0200, press LOAD ADD, then START.

STRIP FOR ASR-33 PAPER TAPE READER

STRIP can be overlaid with the patch available from the library for the purpose, and will read data from the low speed paper tape reader when the "R" key is struck, until the number of data points is satisfied, or the <CTRL>P key is struck by the operator, who must be quick to turn the reader off, or data will be interpreted as commands, generating many question marks.

/PAGE 1

/DEFINITIONS

MONTR=7577
DO=JMS I DU
CONT=JMS I CONTNU
FIXX=JMS I FIXP
FLOTE=JMS I FLOTEP
INPUT=JMS I GETP
PRINT=JMS I OUTP
FNTR=JMS I 7
FACC=44
FAST=DCA 56
OUTPUT=JMS I 6
SYMGEN=5000
CHAR=57

/FLOATING POINT PACKAGE SETUP

*5

0005 7400 7400
0006 7200 7200
0007 5600 5600

*SYMGEN+116

5116 5200 SYMGEN+200

*SYMGEN+126

5126 5127 .+1

*7143

7143 5744 JMP I .+1

7144 0530 SPEEDS

*62

0062 0006 6

*56

0056 0000 0

/FLOATING PAGE ZERO CONSTANTS

*20

0020 0000 MAX, 0

0021 0000 0

0022 0000 0

0023 0012 F1024, 12

0024 3000 3000 /1400(8)

0025 0000 0

0026 0000 A, 0

0027 0000 0

0030 0000 0

0031 0000 B, 0

0032 0000 0

0033 0000 0

0034 0000 FAREA, 0 /FLOATING AREA UNDER CURVE

0035 0000 0

0036 0000 0

/PAGE 2

/FIXED PAGE ZERO CONSTANTS

			*100	
0100	2000	P2000,	2000	
0101	0400	P400,	400	
0102	0004	P4,	4	
0103	0077	P77,	77	
0104	0006	P6,	6	
0105	0000	I1,	0	
0106	0000	I2,	0	
0107	0000	I3,	0	
0110	0000	MAXADD,	0	
0111	0400	DU,	DOIT	
0112	0433	CONTNU,	LOOP+1	
0113	0475	FIXP,	FIX	
0114	0001	L,	1	/LOWER LIMIT
0115	0400	U,	400	/UPPER LIMIT
0116	0447	FLOTEP,	FLOAT	
0117	0275	EQ,	275	
0120	0240	SP,	240	
0121	7344	OUTP,	7344	
0122	0004	X,	4	
0123	2054	SHIFT,	CSHIFT	
0124	2072	LBFR,	LBFRA	
0125	0000	IMAX,	0	
0126	0001	L1,	1	/LOWER VERTICAL LINE CHANNEL
0127	0400	U1,	400	
0130	7774	M4,	-4	
0131	0557	GETP,	GET	
0132	0732	MP,	MAXIM	
0133	0755	AP,	AREA	
0134	1707	NP,	NORM	
0135	2000	CP,	T	
0136	0636	RP,	R	
0137	0600	ADDRS,	ELL	
0140	0605		EWE	
0141	0701		DATAIN	
0142	0714		D	
0143	0724		E	
0144	1600		S	
0145	0660		EFF	
0146	0612		UMAX	
0147	7577		MONTR	
			*172	
0172	4542		JMS I ADDRS+3	/EXECUTE "D"
0173	1177	QUEST,	TAD Q	
0174	4521		JMS I OUTP	
0175	5576		JMP I .+1	
0176	0204		LOOK	
0177	0277	Q,	277	

```

*200
0200 6044 READIN, 6044 /INITIALIZE SOME FLAGS
0201 6014 6014
0202 6032 6032
0203 7000 NOP /SPARES

```

/LOOK TO KEYBOARD FOR NEXT INSTRUCTION

```

0204 4532 LOOK, JMS I MP
0205 4533 JMS I AP
0206 4535 JMS I CP
0207 4534 JMS I NP
0210 1246 TAD CR
0211 4521 JMS I OUTP
0212 1247 TAD LF
0213 4521 JMS I OUTP
0214 4301 LOOKY, JMS AGAIN
0215 7240 CLA CMA /SET 56
0216 3056 DCA 56
0217 4405 JMS I 5
0220 1060 TAD 60
0221 7640 SZA CLA
0222 5173 JMP QUEST /CHANGE THIS IF NUMERICAL ARGUMENTS
/ARE VALID

```

```

/SEARCH A TABLE OF CHARACTERS , AND GO TO LOCATION INDICATED
/ BY TABLE STARTING AT TP, FOR A ROUTINE TO DO WHAT THE
/ CHARACTER IMPLIED. ENTER HERE WITH "CHAR" ALREADY SET

```

```

0223 3105 DCA I1 /CLEAR INDEX
0224 1251 TAD TP /SET POINTER
0225 3017 DCA I7 /SETUP INDEX REGISTER
0226 1417 LOOP1, TAD I 17 /GET TEST CHARACTER
0227 7450 SNA
0230 5173 JMP QUEST /NOT IN TABLE
0231 1057 TAD CHAR /ADD CHARACTER
0232 7650 SNA CLA
0233 5236 JMP .+3 /GOT IT!
0234 2105 ISZ I1 /STEP POINTER
0235 5226 JMP LOOP1 /CONTINUE
0236 1105 TAD I1 /ADD INDEX
0237 1250 TAD BASE3 /TO ROUTINES TABLE BASE
0240 3105 DCA I1
0241 1505 TAD I I1 /GET POINTER TO PROGRAM
0242 3105 DCA I1 /DOUBLE INDIRECT
0243 4505 JMS I I1 /EXECUTE CALLED SUBROUTINE
0244 7300 CLA CLL
0245 5204 JMP LOOK
0246 0215 CR, 215
0247 0212 LF, 212
0250 0137 BASE3, ADDRS
0251 0251 TP, .
0252 7464 -314 /L
0253 7453 -325 /U
0254 7456 -322 /R
0255 7474 -304 /D
0256 7475 -303 /C
0257 7455 -323 /S
0260 7472 -306 /F
0261 7571 -207 /BELL
0262 7575 -203 /+C
0263 0000 0 /TABLE TERMINATOR!

```


*TP+30

```

0301 0000 AGAIN, 0 /DISPLAY DATA, TITLES, LINES
0302 6031 6031 /TEST KEYBOARD FLAG
0303 7410 SKP /REVERSE SENSE OF TEST
0304 5701 JMP I AGAIN /EXIT IF KEYBOARD STRUCK
0305 6077 6077 /SET INTENSITY REGISTER
0306 1100 TAD P2000
0307 3330 DCA XAXIS /ADD ZERO OFFSET
0310 4511 DO
0311 1506 TAD I 12 /GET VALUE FROM DISPLAY REGISTER
0312 1177 TAD Q
0313 6063 6063
0314 7200 CLA
0315 1330 TAD XAXIS
0316 6057 6057 /DISPLAY THE POINT
0317 1122 TAD X /ADD X
0320 3330 DCA XAXIS
0321 4512 CONT
0322 1126 TAD L1
0323 4331 JMS LINES
0324 1127 TAD U1
0325 4331 JMS LINES
0326 4360 JMS TITLES
0327 5302 JMP AGAIN+1
0330 0000 XAXIS, 0

0331 0000 LINES, 0
0332 7041 CIA
0333 1114 TAD L
0334 7041 CIA
0335 3360 DCA TITLES
0336 1122 TAD X
0337 7041 CIA
0340 3330 DCA XAXIS /SETUP COUNTER
0341 1360 TAD TITLES
0342 2330 ISZ XAXIS /TEST COUNTER
0343 5341 JMP .-2
0344 1100 TAD P2000 /ADD OFFSET
0345 6053 6053
0346 7300 CLA CLL
0347 1252 TAD TP+1
0350 3105 DCA I1
0351 1100 TAD P2000
0352 6067 6067 /DISPLAY
0353 1130 TAD M4
0354 2105 ISZ I1 /TEST
0355 5352 JMP .-3
0356 7300 CLL CLA /CLEAR
0357 5731 JMP I LINES
0360 0000 TITLES, 0 /DISPLAY TEXT
0361 1370 TAD ORD1
0362 3767 DCA I VALUP
0363 1124 TAD LBFR
0364 4766 JMS I GIANTS
0365 5760 JMP I TITLES
0366 5000 GIANTS, SYMGEN
0367 5176 VALUP, SYMGEN+176
0370 0200 ORD1, 200

```

/THIS SUBROUTINE ACTS LIKE A DO LOOP, AND CONTINUE STATEMENT
/IN FORTRAN, EXCEPT THAT ARGUMENTS ARE NOT VARIABLE. THE
/CALL TO THE SUBROUTINE IS SIMPLY "DO" AND "CONT", WHICH
/THEN EXECUTES INSTRUCTIONS AFTER DO DOWN TO CONT, UNTIL THE
/END OF THE LOOP, WHERE THE NEXT INSTRUCTION FOLLOWS CONT.

```

                                *READIN+200
0400 0000 DOIT, 0 /INITIAL ENTRY
0401 1114 TAD L
0402 7041 CIA
0403 7500 SMA /L .LE.0 IS ILLEGAL
0404 5172 JMP QUEST-1
0405 1115 TAD U /U-L
0406 7550 SPA SNA /
0407 5172 JMP QUEST-1 /TOO SMALL
0410 3233 DCA LOOP+1 /SAVE IT
0411 1233 TAD LOOP+1
0412 7041 CIA
0413 3246 DCA CNTR /SETUP COUNTER
0414 1246 TAD CNTR
0415 1101 TAD P400
0416 7710 SPA CLA
0417 5172 JMP QUEST-1 /TOO BIG!
0420 1114 TAD L /L*3
0421 7104 CLL RAL
0422 1114 TAD L
0423 1244 TAD BASE1 /3L+BASE1=FIRST ADDRESS FLOATING DAA
0424 3105 DCA I1
0425 1245 TAD BASE2 /L+BASE2=FIRST ADDRESS DISPLAY DATA
0426 1114 TAD L
0427 3106 DCA I2
0430 1114 TAD L
0431 3107 DCA I3 /SETUP POSITIVE INDEX COUNTER
0432 5600 LOOP, JMP I DOIT
0433 0000 0
0434 2105 ISZ I1 /STEP INDEXES
0435 2105 ISZ I1 /I1 IS A FLOATING POINT INDEX
0436 2105 ISZ I1
0437 2106 ISZ I2
0440 2107 ISZ I3
0441 2246 ISZ CNTR /TEST COUNTER
0442 5600 JMP I DOIT /CONTINUE
0443 5633 JMP I LOOP+1 /EXIT
0444 2200 BASE1, 2200
0445 1000 BASE2, 1000
0446 0000 CNTR, 0

```


/SUBROUTINE TO FLOAT THE NUMBER IN THE ACC AND PUT IT IN
 /LOCATION DESIGNATED BY ADDRESS FOLLOWING CALL
 /CALL BY JMS FLOAT /NUMBER IN ACC

/	ADDRESS	
/	RETURN HERE	/ACC CLEAR
0447	0000	FLOAT, 0
0450	3045	DCA 45
0451	1647	TAD I FLOAT
0452	3327	DCA TEMP
0453	3046	DCA 46
0454	1325	TAD C13
0455	3044	DCA 44
0456	1327	TAD TEMP
0457	1266	TAD M44
0460	7640	SZA CLA /TEST IF ADDRESS WAS FACC
0461	5267	JMP FINE
0462	4407	FNTR
0463	7000	FNOR
0464	0000	FEXT
0465	5273	JMP FINIS
0466	7734	M44, -44
0467	4407	FINE, FNTR
0470	7000	FNOR
0471	6727	FPUT I TEMP
0472	0000	FEXT
0473	2247	FINIS, ISZ FLOAT
0474	5647	JMP I FLOAT

/SUBROUTINE TO FIX NUMBER IN FLOATING ACCUMULATOR AND
 /EXIT WITH IT IN ACC. FACC DESTROYED. IF NUMBER
 / GREATER THAN 2047 OR LESS THAN -2047, RETURN IS TO
 /CALL+1. IF CONVERSION SUCCESSFUL RETURN TO CALL+2

0475	0000	FIX, 0	/FIX F(AC) AS 11-BIT SIGNED INTEGER
0476	7200	CLA	
0477	1044	TAD 44	/FETCH EXPONENT
0500	7540	SZA SMA	/IS THE EXPONENT<1?
0501	5304	JMP .+3	/NO:
0502	7200	CLA	/YES: FIX IT TO 0
0503	5323	JMP DONE+1	
0504	1326	TAD M13	/NO: SET BINARY POINT AT
0505	7450	SNA	/11 (10) PLACES TO RIGHT OF CURRENT PT.
0506	5322	JMP DONE	/IT IS ALREADY THERE: ALL DONE
0507	7500	SMA	/TEST TO SEE IF IT IS TOO LARGE
0510	5675	JMP I FIX	/YES: NUMBER>2**11
0511	3044	DCA 44	/NO: SET SCALE COUNT
0512	7100	GO, CLL	/0 TO C(L)
0513	1045	TAD 45	/FETCH MANTISSA
0514	7510	SPA	/IS IT <0?
0515	7020	CML	/YES: PUT A 1 IN LEFT BIT
0516	7010	RAR	/SCALE RIGHT
0517	3045	DCA 45	/RESTORE IT
0520	2044	ISZ 44	/TEST IF SHIFTED ENOUGH
0521	5312	JMP GO	/NO: CONTINUE
0522	1045	DONE, TAD 45	/ANSWER IN C(AC)
0523	2275	ISZ FIX	
0524	5675	JMP I FIX	/RETURN
0525	0013	C13, 13	
0526	7765	M13, -13	
0527	0000	TEMP, 0	

```

0530 1056 SPEEDS, TAD 56 /TEST FLAG
0531 7640 SZA CLA /IS ZERO, FAST INPUT
0532 5346 JMP SLOWS
0533 2352 ISZ TEMP1
0534 7410 SKP
0535 5751 JMP I PEFM2 /READER OUT OF TAPE, EXIT
0536 6011 6011
0537 5333 JMP --4
0540 3352 DCA TEMP1
0541 6016 6016 /GET THE DATA
0542 0354 AND P177
0543 1353 TAD P200
0544 3057 DCA 57
0545 5756 JMP I P7152
0546 4750 SLOWS, JMS I AGAINP
0547 5755 JMP I P7146
0550 0301 AGAINP, AGAIN
0551 0656 PEFM2, EFF-2
0552 0000 TEMP1, 0
0553 0200 P200, 200
0554 0177 P177, 177
0555 7146 P7146, 7146
0556 7152 P7152, 7152
0557 0000 GET, 0
0560 4405 JMS I 5 /GET A NUMBER
0561 1060 TAD 60 /VALID?
0562 7650 SNA CLA
0563 5360 JMP --3 /IGNORE IF NOT
0564 5757 JMP I GET
*READIN+400
0600 0000 ELL, 0
0601 1126 TAD L1
0602 4217 JMS FETCH
0603 3126 DCA L1
0604 5600 JMP I ELL
0605 0000 EWE, 0
0606 1127 TAD U1
0607 4217 JMS FETCH
0610 3127 DCA U1
0611 5605 JMP I EWE
0612 0000 UMAX, 0
0613 1101 TAD P400 /MAXIMUM LIMIT OF U
0614 4217 JMS FETCH
0615 3101 DCA P400
0616 5612 JMP I UMAX
0617 0000 FETCH, 0
0620 4516 FLOTE
0621 0044 FACC
0622 1117 TAD EQ
0623 4521 JMS I OUTP
0624 4406 OUTPUT
0625 1120 TAD SP
0626 4521 JMS I OUTP
0627 4405 JMS I 5
0630 1060 TAD 60
0631 7650 SNA CLA
0632 2217 ISZ FETCH
0633 4513 FIXX
0634 5173 JMP QUEST
0635 5617 JMP I FETCH

```


0636	0000	R,	0	
0637	3044		DCA 44	/CLEAR FACC
0640	3045		DCA 45	
0641	3046		DCA 46	
0642	4511		DO	
0643	4407		FNTR	
0644	6505		FPUT I I1	/CLEAR DATA BUFFER
0645	0000		FEXT	/BEFORE READING IN MORE
0646	4512		CONT	
0647	3056		FAST	
0650	1636		TAD I R	
0651	3125		DCA IMAX	
0652	2236		ISZ R	
0653	4511		DO	
0654	4525		JMS I IMAX	/EXECUTE PROGRAM POINTED TO
				/IN LOCATION FOLLOWING CALL
0655	4512		CONT	
0656	4260		JMS EFF	
0657	5636		JMP I R	
0660	0000	EFF,	0	
0661	4532		JMS I MP	/FIND MAXIMUM
0662	4407		FNTR	
0663	5020		FGET MAX	
0664	4023		FDIV F1024	/NORMALIZE
0665	6020		FPUT MAX	
0666	0000		FEXT	
0667	4511		DO	
0670	4407		FNTR	
0671	5505		FGET I I1	
0672	4020		FDIV MAX	
0673	0000		FEXT	
0674	4513		FIXX	
0675	7300		CLA CLL	
0676	3506		DCA I I2	
0677	4512		CONT	
0700	5660		JMP I EFF	
0701	0000	DATAIN,	0	/READ DATA INTO BUFFER
0702	4314		JMS D	/RESET LIMITS BEFORE INPUTTING
0703	4536		JMS I RP	
0704	0706		REED	
0705	5701		JMP I DATAIN	
0706	0000	REED,	0	/INPUT AND STASH SUBR
0707	4531		INPUT	
0710	4407		FNTR	
0711	6505		FPUT I I1	
0712	0000		FEXT	
0713	5706		JMP I REED	
0714	0000	D,	0	/RESTORE L=0, U=UMAX LIMITS
0715	7301		CLA CLL IAC	/SET ACC=1
0716	3126		DCA L1	/SETUP FOR LINES
0717	1101		TAD P400	
0720	3127		DCA U1	
0721	4324		JMS E	
0722	4260		JMS EFF	
0723	5714		JMP I D	

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0724 0000 E,      0      /SET DOLOOP FOR NEW LIMITS
0725 1126          TAD L1
0726 3114          DCA L
0727 1127          TAD U1
0730 3115          DCA U
0731 5724          JMP I E
0732 0000 MAXIM,  0      /SUBROUTINE TO FIND MAXIMUM
0733 7240          CLA CMA /SET EXPONENT TO 7777
0734 3020          DCA MAX
0735 4511          DO
0736 4407          FNTR
0737 5505          FGET I I1
0740 2020          FSUB MAX
0741 0000          FEXT
0742 1045          TAD FACC+1
0743 7710          SPA CLA
0744 5353          JMP ENDM
0745 4407          FNTR
0746 5505          FGET I I1      /RESET MAX
0747 6020          FPUT MAX
0750 0000          FEXT
0751 1107          TAD I3
0752 3110          DCA MAXADD
0753 4512 ENDM,   CONT
0754 5732          JMP I MAXIM
0755 0000 AREA,   0
0756 7300          CLA CLL
0757 3044          DCA 44 /CLEAR FACC
0760 3045          DCA 45
0761 3046          DCA 46
0762 4511          DO
0763 4407          FNTR
0764 1505          FADD I I1
0765 6034          FPUT FAREA
0766 0000          FEXT
0767 4512          CONT
0770 5755          JMP I AREA

```



```

*1600
1600 0000 S, 0
1601 4532 JMS I MP /FIND MAXIMUM
1602 4511 DO /USING "DO" FOR TESTING!
1603 1512 TAD I CONTNU
1604 4516 FLOTE
1605 1704 C
1606 4407 FNTR
1607 5020 FGET MAX
1610 4023 FDIV F1024
1611 6301 FPUT SCALE
1612 0000 FEXT
1613 3044 DCA 44 /CLR FACC
1614 3045 DCA 45
1615 3046 DCA 46
1616 4407 FNTR
1617 6020 FPUT MAX
1620 6034 FPUT FAREA /CLEAR FLOATING AREA
1621 5505 FGET I I1
1622 6026 FPUT A
1623 0000 FEXT
1624 4511 DO
1625 4407 FNTR
1626 5505 FGET I I1
1627 6031 FPUT B
1630 0000 FEXT
1631 4512 CONT
1632 4407 FNTR
1633 5031 FGET B
1634 2026 FSUB A
1635 4304 FDIV C
1636 6031 FPUT B /B=SLOPE=(F[U]-F[L])/U-L
1637 0000 FEXT
SLOPE=B

```

/SETUP COMPLETE, NOW DO STRIPPING

1640	4511		DO
1641	4407		FNTR
1642	5505		FGET I I1 /GET F(I)
1643	2026		FSUB A /F(I)-A
1644	6304		FPUT C /TEMPORARY S STORAGE
1645	5026		FGET A
1646	1031		FADD SLOPE /A+ SLOPE
1647	6026		FPUT A
1650	5304		FGET C
1651	1034		FADD FAREA /COMPUT AREA UNDER NEW CURVE
1652	6034		FPUT FAREA
1653	5304		FGET C
1654	2020		FSUB MAX /NOW TEST MAX
1655	0000		FEXT
1656	1045		TAD 45
1657	7710		SPA CLA /SKIP IF NEW MAXIMUM FOUND
1660	5267		JMP OK
1661	4407		FNTR
1662	5304		FGET C /RESET MAX
1663	6020		FPUT MAX
1664	0000		FEXT
1665	1107		TAD I3
1666	3110		DCA MAXADD
1667	4407	OK,	FNTR
1670	5304		FGET C /SCALE RESULT
1671	4301		FDIV SCALE
1672	0000		FEXT
1673	4513		FIXX
1674	7200		CLA
1675	3506		DCA I I2 /IDATA(I)=FIXF(F(I)-A)
1676	4512		CONT
1677	5700		JMP I .+1
1700	0206		LOOK+2 /DONT RECOMPUTE MAXIMUM AND AREA!
1701	0000	SCALE,	0
1702	0000		0
1703	0000		0
1704	0000	C,	0 /TEMPORARY STORAGE
1705	0000		0
1706	0000		0

1707	0000	NORM,	0	/NORMALIZE DISPLAY BUFFER AXES
1710	3125		DCA IMAX	
1711	4511		DO	
1712	1506		TAD I I2	/GET IDATA(I)
1713	7041		CIA	
1714	1125		TAD IMAX	/IMAX-IDATA(I)
1715	7700		SMA CLA	
1716	5323		JMP ENDN	/GREATER THAN -1
1717	1506		TAD I I2	/GET IT AGAIN
1720	3125		DCA IMAX	/MAKE IT THE MAXIMUM
1721	1107		TAD I3	/GET THE CHANNEL THAT DID IT
1722	3110		DCA MAXADD	
1723	4512	ENDN,	CONT	
1724	1125		TAD IMAX	
1725	4516		FLOTE	
1726	0020		MAX	/FLOTE MAXIMUM NUMBER
1727	4407		FNTR	
1730	5020		FGET MAX	
1731	4023		FDIV F1024	
1732	6020		FPUT MAX	
1733	0000		FEXT	
1734	4511		DO	
1735	1506		TAD I I2	/GET DISPLAY BUFFER WORD
1736	4516		FLOTE	
1737	0044		FACC	
1740	4407		FNTR	
1741	4020		FDIV MAX	/NORMALIZE VERTICAL
1742	0000		FEXT	
1743	4513		FIXX	
1744	7200		CLA	
1745	3506		DCA I I2	/PUT NORMALIZED RESULT BACK IN BUFFER
1746	4512		CONT	
1747	4511		DO	
1750	1512		TAD I CONTNU	/GET U-L
1751	4516		FLOTE	
1752	0020		MAX	
1753	4407		FNTR	
1754	5023		FGET F1024	
1755	4020		FDIV MAX	/NORMALIZE HORIZONTAL
1756	0000		FEXT	
1757	4513		FIXX	
1760	7326		CLA CLL CML RTL	/SET TO 2 IF ILLEGAL
1761	3122		DCA X	
1762	5707		JMP I NORM	

```

                *S+200
2000 0000 T,      0      /PREPARE TITLE
2001 1102      TAD P4
2002 3062      DCA 62 /SETUP FPP FOR 4 DIGIT OUTPUT
2003 1263      TAD PSHIFT
2004 3662      DCA I P7345
2005 1124      TAD LBFR
2006 3016      DCA 16 /SET AUTOINDEX TO DBUFFER
2007 1126      TAD L1
2010 4516      FLOTE
2011 0044      FACC
2012 4406      OUTPUT /THIS DOESN'T PRINT!
2013 1266      TAD UBFR
2014 3016      DCA 16
2015 1127      TAD U1
2016 4516      FLOTE
2017 0044      FACC
2020 4406      OUTPUT
2021 1270      TAD ADDBFR
2022 3016      DCA 16
2023 1110      TAD MAXADD
2024 4516      FLOTE
2025 0044      FACC
2026 4406      OUTPUT
2027 1104      TAD P6
2030 3062      DCA 62
2031 1267      TAD MBFR
2032 3016      DCA 16
2033 4407      FNTR
2034 5020      FGET MAX
2035 0000      FEXT
2036 4406      OUTPUT
2037 3353      DCA LAST-2      /CLEAR FINAL DIGIT OF BUFFER
2040 3062      DCA 62 /SETUP FOR E FORMAT OUTPUT
2041 1271      TAD ABFR
2042 3016      DCA 16
2043 4407      FNTR
2044 5034      FGET FAREA
2045 0000      FEXT
2046 4406      OUTPUT
2047 1104      TAD P6
2050 3062      DCA 62
2051 1265      TAD P6041
2052 3662      DCA I P7345
2053 5600      JMP I T
2054 0103 CSHIFT, AND P77
2055 7106      CLL RTL
2056 7006      RTL
2057 7006      RTL
2060 3416      DCA I 16
2061 5664      JMP I P7351
2062 7345 P7345, 7345
2063 5523 PSHIFT, JMP I SHIFT
2064 7351 P7351, 7351
2065 6041 P6041, TSF
2066 2101 UBFR, UBFR
2067 2112 MBFR, MBFR
2070 2123 ADDBFR, ADBFR
2071 2135 ABFR, ABFR

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/PAGE 13
/HERE IS THE MESSAGE AREA

2072	1475	LBFRA, 1475	/L=
2073	0000	0	/VALUE
2074	0000	0	/OF
2075	0000	0	
2076	0000	0	/L HERE
2077	0000	0	/SP
2100	0000	0	
2101	2575	UBFRA, 2575	/U=
2102	0000	0	
2103	0000	0	
2104	0000	0	
2105	0000	0	
2106	0000	0	
2107	0000	0	/SP
2110	0027	27	/CR-LF
2111	1501	1501	/MA
2112	3075	MBFRA, 3075	/X=
2113	0000	0	
2114	0000	0	
2115	0000	0	
2116	0000	0	
2117	0000	0	
2120	0000	0	
2121	0000	0	
2122	0000	0	
2123	0124	ADBFA, 0124	/AT
2124	0000	0	
2125	0000	0	
2126	0000	0	
2127	0000	0	
2130	0000	0	
2131	0000	0	
2132	0027	27	/CR-LF
2133	0122	0122	
2134	0501	0501	/EA
2135	7500	ABFRA, 7500	/=
2136	0000	0	
2137	0000	0	
2140	0000	0	
2141	0000	0	
2142	0000	0	
2143	0000	0	
2144	0000	0	
2145	0000	0	
2146	0000	0	
2147	0000	0	
2150	0000	0	
2151	0000	0	
2152	0000	0	
2153	0000	0	
2154	0015	15	/CR
2155	0001	LAST, 1	/END OF MESSAGE

PAUSE

/HULME 17 JAN 68
/ROUTINES TO SUBTRACT A GAUSSIAN FROM DATA IN THE FP BUFFER
/AND DISPLAY THE RESULT IN THE DISPLAY BUFFER
/GHILL GETS THE PARAMETERS OF THE GAUSSIAN, AND COMPUTES
/SIGMA AND EXACT AREA. CALL IT WITH "H" KEY
/AMON DOES THE ACTUAL SUBTRACTION USING THE PARAMETERS.
/CALL IT WITH THE "G" KEY.
/SRTEES IS A ROUTINE TO DISPLAY THE GAUSSIAN ALONE
/CALL IT WITH THE "J" KEY
/RINDT IS A ROUTINE TO SUBTRACT THE GAUSSIAN FROM THE
/FLOATING DATA BUFFER. BE SURE YOU WANT TO DO THIS BEFORE
/CALLING IT WITH THE "#" KEY!
/NOTE THAT THE GAUSSIAN IS ACTUALLY COMPUTED IN A SEPARATE
/ROUTINE CALLED PHILL.

/PAGE 1

SQUARE=1
FNEG=10
IN=11
OUT=12
MIF=6544

/SETUP KEYS AND FPP
*TP+12

0263	7471	-307	/G
0264	7470	-310	/H
0265	7466	-312	/J
0266	7535	-243	/#
0267	0000	0	/TABLE TERMINATOR!

*ADDRS+11

0150	4400	AMON
0151	4200	GHILL
0152	4430	SRTEES
0153	4342	RINDT

*MIF+FNEG

6554	6000	6000
6555	7400	7400
6556	7200	7200

*4200

```

LINE=JMS I CRLF
TYPE=JMS FOYT
4200 0000 GHILL, 0 /GET SOME DATA FROM THE OPERATOR
4201 3062 DCA 62 /SETUP FOR FLOATING OUTPUT FORMAT
4202 4673 LINE
4203 4274 TYPE
4204 0627 0627 /FW
4205 1015 1015 /HM
4206 7540 7540 /= SP
4207 0000 0
4210 1356 TAD FWHMP
4211 4322 JMS FETCHF
4212 4274 TYPE
4213 4023 4023 /SP S
4214 1107 1107 /IG
4215 1501 1501 /MA
4216 7540 7540 /= SP
4217 0000 0
4220 4407 FNTR
4221 5756 FGET I FWHMP
4222 4362 FDIV KONST1 /BY 2.354(10)
4223 6031 FPUT 31
4224 0012 OUT
4225 5031 FGET 31 /OUT DESTROYS FACC
4226 0001 SQUARE
4227 3755 FMPY I TWOP /DOUBLE IT
4230 6757 FPUT I SIGP /2*SIGMA*SIGMA
4231 0000 FEXT
4232 4673 LINE
4233 4274 TYPE
4234 1005 1005 /HE
4235 1107 1107 /IG
4236 1024 1024 /HT
4237 7540 7540 /= SP
4240 0000 0
4241 1360 TAD HITEP
4242 4322 JMS FETCHF
4243 4274 TYPE
4244 4001 4001 /SP A
4245 2440 2440 /T SP
4246 0000 0
4247 1361 TAD API
4250 4322 JMS FETCHF
4251 4673 LINE
4252 4274 TYPE
4253 0122 0122 /AR
4254 0501 0501 /EA
4255 7540 7540 /= SP
4256 0000 0
4257 4407 FNTR
4260 5760 FGET I HITEP
4261 3031 FMPY 31 /BY SIGMA
4262 3365 FMPY KONST2 /BY SQT(2*PI)
4263 6031 FPUT 31
4264 0012 OUT
4265 5031 FGET 31
4266 0000 FEXT
4267 4673 LINE
4270 1104 TAD 104
4271 3062 DCA 62
4272 5600 JMP I GHILL
4273 4170 CRLF, CRLF

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/PAGE 3
*4170
4170 0000 CRLF, 0
4171 1376 TAD CR1
4172 4521 PRINT
4173 1377 TAD LF1
4174 4521 PRINT
4175 5770 JMP I CRLF
4176 0215 CR1, 215
4177 0212 LF1, 212
      *CRLF+1
4274 0000 FOYT, 0 /MESSAGE PRINTOUT ROUTINE.
4275 1674 TAD I FOYT
4276 7112 CLL RTR
4277 7012 RTR
4300 7012 RTR
4301 4310 JMS GURNEY
4302 1674 TAD I FOYT /GET WORD AGAIN
4303 4310 JMS GURNEY /TEST AND OUTPUT
4304 2274 ISZ FOYT
4305 5275 JMP FOYT+1
4306 2274 CLARK, ISZ FOYT /STEP POINTER
4307 5674 JMP I FOYT
4310 0000 GURNEY, 0 /TEST 6 BIT CHARACTER AND PRINT
4311 0103 AND P77 /SAVE RIGHT BITS
4312 7450 SNA /TERMINATE IF ZERO HALF-WORD FOUND
4313 5306 JMP CLARK /EXIT
4314 1370 TAD M40
4315 7510 SPA /.LT. 40?
4316 1371 TAD P100 /YES, ADD 100
4317 1120 TAD SP /ADD 240
4320 4521 PRINT
4321 5710 JMP I GURNEY
      /ENTER WITH ADDRESS OF FLOATING NUMBER IN ACC
      /ROUTINE TYPES PRESENT CONTENTS, AND ACCEPTS A NEW ONE, UNLES
      /ILLEGAL CHARACTER TYPE WHEREUPON OLD CONTENTS RETAINED
4322 0000 FETCHF, 0
4323 3342 DCA TEMP2
4324 4407 FNTR
4325 5742 FGET I TEMP2
4326 0012 OUT
4327 0000 FEXT
4330 1120 TAD SP
4331 4521 PRINT
4332 4405 JMS I 5
4333 1060 TAD 60
4334 7650 SNA CLA /SKIP IF NUMBER CONVERTED
4335 5722 JMP I FETCHF
4336 4407 FNTR
4337 6742 FPUT I TEMP2
4340 0000 FEXT
4341 5722 JMP I FETCHF
      TEMP2, /TEMPORARY STORAGE
      RINDT, 0
4342 0000 RINDT, 0
4343 4511 DO
4344 4754 JMS I PHILLP
4345 4407 FNTR
4346 0010 FNEG
4347 1505 FADD I I1
4350 6505 FPUT I I1
4351 0000 FEXT
4352 4512 CONT
4353 5742 JMP I RINDT
4354 4441 PHILLP, PHILL

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/POINTERS & CONSTANTS

4355	4545	TWOP,	TWO	
4356	4562	FWHMP,	FWHM	
4357	4565	SIGP,	SIGMA2	
4360	4570	HITP,	HITE	
4361	4573	API,	AT	
4362	0002	KONST1,	2	
4363	2265		2265	
4364	0000		0	
4365	0002	KONST2,	2	/SQT(2*PI) = 2.50713(10)
4366	2404		2404	
4367	0000		0	
4370	7740	M40,	-40	
4371	0100	P100,	100	

/SUBROUTINE TO SUBTRACT GUASSIAN, USING PARAMETERS
/OBTAINED IN GHILL.

*GHILL+200

4400	0000	AMON,	0	/SUBTRACT GUASSIAN
4401	1237		TAD RUBY	
4402	3216		DCA JONES	
4403	1240		TAD RUBY+1	
4404	3217		DCA JONES+1	
4405	4540	GRANT,	JMS I 140 132	/JMS MAXIM
4406	4407	⁴⁵³²	FNTR	
4407	5020		FGET 20 /GET MAX	
4410	4023		FDIV 23 //1024	
4411	6026		FPUT 26 /SCALING FACTOR	
4412	0000		FEXT	
4413	4511		DO	
4414	4241		JMS PHILL	/EVALUATE THE GUASSIAN AT THE POINT
4415	4407		FNTR	
4416	0010	JONES,	FNEG	
4417	1505		FADD I I1	/SUBTRACT FROM VALUE
4420	4026		FDIV 26 /SCALE FOR DISPLAY	
4421	0000		FEXT	
4422	4513		FIXX	
4423	7300		CLL CLA /PUT IN ZERO IF ERROR	
4424	3506		DCA I I2	
4425	4512		CONT	
4426	5627		JMP I .+1	
4427	0210		210	
4430	0000	SRTEES,	0	/DISPLAY GUASSIAN ONLY
4431	1236		TAD P7	
4432	3216		DCA JONES	
4433	1236		TAD P7 /P7 IS FLOATING NOP	
4434	3217		DCA JONES+1	
4435	5205		JMP GRANT	
4436	0007	P7,	7	
4437	0010	RUBY,	FNEG	
4440	1505		FADD I I1	

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4441 0000 PHILL, 0 /COMPUTE VALUE OF GUASSIAN AT I3,
/LEAVE RESULT IN FACC
4442 1107 TAD I3
4443 4516 FLOTE
4444 0044 FACC
4445 4407 FNTR
4446 2373 FSUB AT
4447 0001 SQUARE
4450 4365 FDIV SIGMA2 /((X-A)*2/2*SIGMA
4451 3337 FMPY LG2E /STARTING EXP ROUTINE
4452 6351 FPUT X1
4453 0000 FEXT
4454 4513 FIXX
4455 7300 CLA CLL /PUT IN ZERO, IF ERROR
4456 3350 DCA FLAG2
4457 1350 TAD FLAG2
4460 4516 FLOTE
4461 0044 FACC
4462 4407 FNTR
4463 6354 FPUT XSQR
4464 5351 FGET X1
4465 2354 FSUB XSQR
4466 6351 FPUT X1
4467 3351 FMPY X1
4470 6354 FPUT XSQR
4471 1334 FADD D1
4472 6357 FPUT TEMPE
4473 5331 FGET C1
4474 4357 FDIV TEMPE
4475 2351 FSUB X1
4476 1323 FADD A1
4477 6357 FPUT TEMPE
4500 5326 FGET B1
4501 3354 FMPY XSQR
4502 1357 FADD TEMPE
4503 6357 FPUT TEMPE
4504 5351 FGET X1
4505 4357 FDIV TEMPE
4506 3345 FMPY TWO
4507 1342 FADD ONE
4510 0000 FEXT
4511 1350 TAD FLAG2
4512 1044 TAD 44
4513 3044 DCA 44
4514 4407 FNTR
4515 6351 FPUT X1
4516 5342 FGET ONE
4517 4351 FDIV X1
4520 3370 FMPY HITE /HITE*EXP(-(X-A)*2)/2*SIGMA)
4521 0000 FEXT
4522 5641 JMP I PHILL

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/CONSTANTS FOR EXP ROUTINE

4523	0004	A1,	4
4524	2372		2372
4525	1402		1402
4526	7774	B1,	-4
4527	2157		2157
4530	5157		5157
4531	0012	C1,	12
4532	5454		5454
4533	0343		343
4534	0007	D1,	7
4535	2566		2566
4536	5341		5341
4537	0001	LG2E,	1
4540	2705		2705
4541	2435		2435
4542	0001	ONE,	1
4543	2000		2000
4544	0000		0
4545	0002	TWO,	2
4546	2000		2000
4547	0000		0
4550	0000	FLAG2,	0

/TEMPORARY STORAGE FOR EXP ROUTINE

4551	0000	X1,	0
4552	0000		0
4553	0000		0
4554	0000	XSQR,	0
4555	0000		0
4556	0000		0
4557	0000	TEMPE,	0
4560	0000		0
4561	0000		0

/PARAMETERS FOR GUASSIAN

4562	0000	FWHM,	0
4563	0000		0
4564	0000		0
4565	0000	SIGMA2,	0
4566	0000		0
4567	0000		0
4570	0000	HITE,	0
4571	0000		0
4572	0000		0
4573	0000	AT,	0
4574	0000		0
4575	0000		0

A 0026
 ABFR 2071
 ABFRA 2135
 ADBFRA 2123
 ADDBFR 2070
 ADDRS 0137
 AGAIN 0301
 AGAINP 0550
 AMON 4400
 AP 0133
 AP1 4361
 AREA 0755
 AT 4573
 A1 4523
 B 0031
 BASE1 0444
 BASE2 0445
 BASE3 0250
 B1 4526
 C 1704
 CHAR 0057
 CLARK 4306
 CNTR 0446
 CONT 4512
 CONTNU 0112
 CP 0135
 CR 0246
 CRLF 4170
 CRLFP 4273
 CR1 4176
 CSHIFT 2054
 C1 4531
 C13 0525
 D 0714
 DATAIN 0701
 DO 4511
 DOIT 0400
 DONE 0522
 DU 0111
 D1 4534
 E 0724
 EFF 0660
 ELL 0600
 ENDM 0753
 ENDN 1723
 EQ 0117
 EWE 0605
 FACC 0044
 FAREA 0034
 FAST 3056
 FETCH 0617
 FETCHF 4322
 FINE 0467
 FINIS 0473
 FIX 0475
 FIXP 0113
 FIXX 4513
 FLAG2 4550
 FLOAT 0447
 FLOTE 4516

FLOTEP 0116
 FNEG 0010
 FNTR 4407
 FOYT 4274
 FWHM 4562
 FWHMP 4356
 F1024 0023
 GET 0557
 GETP 0131
 GHILL 4200
 GIANTS 0366
 GO 0512
 GRANT 4405
 GURNEY 4310
 HITE 4570
 HITEP 4360
 IMAX 0125
 IN 0011
 INPUT 4531
 I1 0105
 I2 0106
 I3 0107
 JONES 4416
 KONST1 4362
 KONST2 4365
 L 0114
 LAST 2155
 LBFR 0124
 LBFRA 2072
 LF 0247
 LF1 4177
 LG2E 4537
 LINE 4673
 LINES 0331
 LOOK 0204
 LOOKY 0214
 LOOP 0432
 LOOP1 0226
 L1 0126
 MAX 0020
 MAXADD 0110
 MAXIM 0732
 MBFR 2067
 MBFRA 2112
 MIF 6544
 MONTR 7577
 MP 0132
 M13 0526
 M4 0130
 M40 4370
 M44 0466
 NORM 1707
 NP 0134
 OK 1667
 ONE 4542
 ORDI 0370
 OUT 0012
 OUTP 0121
 OUTPUT 4406
 PEFM2 0551

PHILL 4441
 PHILLP 4354
 PRINT 4521
 PSHIFT 2063
 P100 4371
 P177 0554
 P200 0553
 P2000 0100
 P4 0102
 P400 0101
 P6 0104
 P6041 2065
 P7 4436
 P7146 0555
 P7152 0556
 P7345 2062
 P7351 2064
 P77 0103
 Q 0177
 QUEST 0173
 R 0636
 READIN 0200
 REED 0706
 RINDT 4342
 RP 0136
 RUBY 4437
 S 1600
 SCALE 1701
 SHIFT 0123
 SIGMA2 4565
 SIGP 4357
 SLOPE 0031
 SLOWS 0546
 SP 0120
 SPEEDS 0530
 SQUARE 0001
 SRTEES 4430
 SYMGEN 5000
 T 2000
 TEMP 0527
 TEMPE 4557
 TEMP1 0552
 TEMP2 4342
 TITLES 0360
 TP 0251
 TWO 4545
 TWOP 4355
 TYPE 4274
 U 0115
 UBFR 2066
 UBFRA 2101
 UMAX 0612
 U1 0127
 VALUP 0367
 X 0122
 XAXIS 0330
 XSQR 4554
 X1 4551